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THE

ILLUSTRATED

DICTIONARY **OF
ELECTRONICS**

SEVENTH EDITION

STAN GIBILISCO



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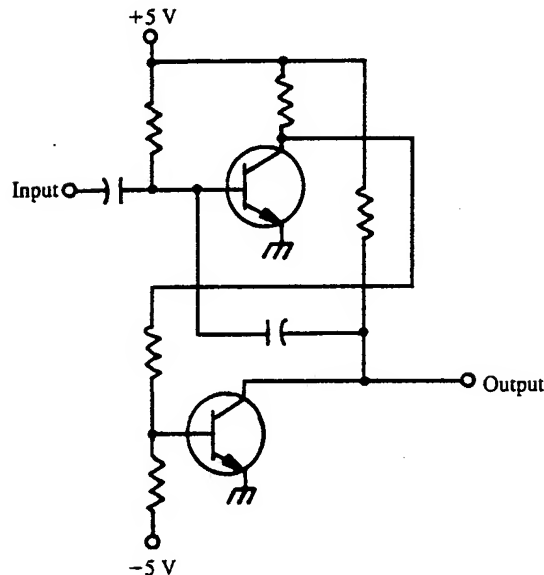
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extended range speaker. Compare TWEETER and WOOFER.

monostable Having one stable state.

monostable blocking oscillator Abbreviation, MBO. A blocking oscillator that behaves somewhat like a one-shot multivibrator. The oscillator delivers a single output pulse each time it receives an input (trigger) pulse.

monostable multivibrator A multivibrator that delivers one output pulse for each input (trigger) pulse. Also called *one-shot circuit* and *single-shot multivibrator*. Compare ASTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR and BISTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR.



monostable multivibrator

monostatic reflectivity The property whereby, for certain reflectors (such as a tricornier reflector), all incident rays are reflected in exactly the opposite direction from which they arrive.

monotone A sound or series of sounds having a single, constant pitch (frequency).

monotonicity In a digital-to-analog converter, a condition where the output either remains the same or increases for any single increase in the input code.

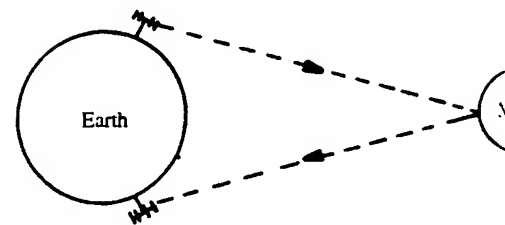
monovalent See UNIVALENT.

Monte Carlo method 1. The use of statistical sampling in the approximate solution of an engineering problem. 2. In computer operations, the construction of mathematical models from randomly selected components taken from representative statistical populations.

Moog synthesizer An electronic device that can be made to simulate virtually any sound, including that of musical instruments and the

human voice, through the use of several oscillators, whose output can be controlled to produce tones of various harmonic content, attack, and decay periods.

moonbounce Also called *earth-moon-earth* (EME). Radio communication, usually at very-high frequencies (VHF) or ultra-high frequencies (UHF), in which the moon is used as a passive reflector. This is a popular mode among some amateur radio operators.



moon bounce

MOPA Abbreviation of MASTER OSCILLATOR-POWER AMPLIFIER.

morphological electronics See MOLECULAR ELECTRONICS.

Morse 1. See MORSE CODE. 2. Telegraphy or radio). 3. To signal by means of the Morse code.

Morse code Either of two similar binary codes used in radio and wire telegraphy. It uses short pulses (dots or dits) and long pulses (dash dahs) to represent letters of the alphabet, numerals, and punctuation marks. It usually refers to the CONTINENTAL CODE, but occasionally it refers to the AMERICAN MORSE CODE.

MOS Abbreviation of *metal-oxide-semiconductor*.

mosaic 1. See PHOTOMOSAIC. 2. The pattern of tiny photoelectric particles in a television camera tube that convert the image into electrical charges.

mosaic crystal A form of imperfect crystal. Defects have certain properties, one of which is to cause additional energy levels in semiconductor materials manufactured from such crystals.

MOS capacitor A capacitor using metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) technology. It is used in MOS integrated circuits. A silicon substrate forms one electrode (generally p-type material). An oxide layer forms the dielectric. An electrode forms the other plate of the capacitor. The capacitance might be variable by changing the applied voltage at the metal gate electrode.

MOSFET Abbreviation of METAL-OXIDE-SEMICONDUCTOR FIELD-EFFECT TRANSISTOR.

MOSROM Abbreviation of *metal-oxide-semiconductor read-only memory* (see READ-ONLY MEMORY).